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Stepmothers.

The world seems to have agreed to consider stepmothers, particularly and gene-
tly, only in connection with all that is harsh and cruel. The word has indeed become proverbial, to mark an association which the one party is the victim of the other. Chivalrous as the attempt may appear, we are disposed to put in a word in favour of this evergreen condemnation of a class which must comprehend many estimable persons. It appears to us that there is no small absurdity in presuming a necessary character in every person who enters into a particular relation in life. A young lady may be in the bloom of womanhood, possessed of every grace which can adorn her sex; she may have lived for years the most loving and beloved member of a domestic circle, cementing the ties of kind-
ness with a thousand proofs of tenderness and affection; but no sooner has she consented to become the wife of one who has children, by a former spouse, than the eye of suspicion is cast upon her, and these sweet attributes seem to fall from her, like the trappings of a musketeer. She may be gentle, kind, generous, and agreeable, to all the test of the world; but it is supposed to be utterly impossible that she can retain one spark of regard or affection for those usually helpless and unfeeling beings who, from their position, appeal to us orally most strongly to her sympathies, and whom it is both her duty and interest to chuse.

It is quite true that when the hallowed tie of mother and child is severed by the cold hand of death, no second bond of affection can be quite so strong and pure; but surely for this reason it is folly to reject that which must in the nearest degree replace it. A little reflection on the position of man—the more especially supposing him an active man of business—bereft of his partner while yet on the sunny side of middle age, will assuredly prove that the wisest plan he can adopt is almost always that of giving his children a stepmother. Let us grant that her care is less watchful, her affection less deep, her deportment less fond, than those of her who can be restored; but, instead of looking back with vain complainings, let us rather compare her behaviour with that of the hired guardian, who, from the liability of human nature, must necessarily be far more deficient in those impulses and actions, the failure of which are so constantly regreded. Governesses, teachers, and nurses, are all human beings, and they must indeed be unfortunate mortals if they have not home ties and affections far warmer and dearer than any they can form for the children committed to their care, however conscientiously they may fulfil the duties they had undertaken. Let us suppose the children are confined to some female relative; if she is single and inexperienced, a mere theorist, she is very seldom a fit guardian or guide; if she is married, the chances are very great that she has interests infinitely more absorbing than those of the stepmother. From our own observation, we do firmly believe, that in the dissensions and divisions that sometimes occur after second marriages, the aggressors are almost always the first children or their relatives. Indeed we could cite many facts in corroboration of this assertion, but refrain from doing so, lest the feelings of individuals should be wounded; but we will select one narrative, because those whose feelings it is due to spare, are alike beyond the reach of prying curiosity, sympathy, or commiseration; and because the relation of it may illustrate more forcibly the point we have in view, than a string of disjointed observations could do.

Mr. Charles Barham was about eight and thirty, and had been a widower three or four years, when he thought proper to fall in love with Mary Villiers, the orphan and almost penniless daughter of an officer in the navy. He met her first at the house of her married sister, with whom she resided; and her graceful person, her winning manners, and intelligent conversation, very soon completed her conquest. Perhaps he did not regard her the less because he perceived how affectionately attached to her were her little nephews and nieces, and he certainly very much respected those feelings which had induced her to longer in a home necessarily not the most independent in the world, until six-and-twenty, simply, as from good authority he soon found out, because, though she had received two or three advantageous offers, she did not intend to marry without being in love. It seemed a heart worth the winning; and when at last he discovered that

children she left him. At the period of his second marriage, his son was ten years old, and the little Ellen eight.

It was in the country he met Mary Villiers; in the country he married her, and not till he brought her to his home in London his wife, and she seen his children. But she had heard of their beauty and talents from their fond father. And happy in the present, as well as in her anticipations of the future; they were naturally included in all her castle building. For feeling hearts (and the stepmother had a very feeling one) are always grateful for love and tenderness, however rich they may observe both, and are even on the watch to reprove as it were, the debt that seems due; or, in simpler phrase, it is only a pleasure to please those who love, when we can do so with ease, but it is a pleasure to make sacrifices for them. Not that there was any sacrifice in the case with regard to Mrs. Barham and her husband's children. Unknown, unseen, she felt that she would and must love them, even from the impulse of her own kindly nature; but her cooler judgment, if she consulted it at all, must have told her, that to wrestle all their hearts into one knot of happiness and affection would be the surest means by which to bind her husband's love yet more dearly to her. It was night when they arrived in London; and though the children were in bed, Mrs. Barham could not wait till morning for an introduction. The nurse, an old servant of the family, preceded them, with a single taper, as Mr. Barham led his impatient bride to the chamber of his son. The boy was sobbing in his slumber; he had evidently cried himself to sleep. The nurse seemed grave, and though there was an overstrained civility in her manner, she looked at her master from time to time, as if he had done something of which she felt heartily ashamed. They could get no clear account from her of why the child had been fretting; but, when Mrs. Barham stooped to kiss his cheek, the child awoke, and turning his head quickly on the pillow, refused the proffered caress.

"We have frightened him—oh! I am sorry," exclaimed Mrs. Barham. "We did not mean to wake you, Charley," said his father; "but now that you are awake, kiss your mamma."

The boy's lips fell; but by a strong effort of the will, he restrained the tears, and suffered her to touch his cheek. He still restrained them, though with more difficulty, when his father embraced him; and Mr. Barham, turning to the nurse, exclaimed almost sharply, "Warren, what is the matter with the boy? I insist up on knowing."

Warren sighed, and looked down, and very leisurely snuffed the candle, from which Mrs. Barham had just lighted another; and had hastened on to little Ellen's chamber. The stepmother took softly, snuffed the candle with her hand, and would not, even by a touch, awaken the slumberer, who lay, her doll clasped tightly in her arms, in one of those unthought attitudes of childhood which are always graceful. As motionless as the sleeping child, did Mrs. Barham remain for many minutes; and who can tell the thoughts that passed rapidly through her mind? Perhaps she wondered if the mother had been as beautiful as the daughter, and had she been less, or as well, or better loved than herself? Or did she seek to pierce anxiously or hopefully the future? Or was she content to dwell upon the present? Whatever her thoughts were they could not be evil. Oh! no; for the faint glances and affectionate gesture with which she beckoned her husband to approach softly, were never dictated by a selfish or unkind thought. He, however, was ruffled, for he had insisted on an answer from the nurse, who to the question of what ailed the child, had replied, with some reluctance, that Mrs. Pearson, their aunt, had been there that day, and "had talked to Master Charley about his own mamma and made him very unhappy."

The sorrows of children, however, are seldom very long-lived, and Master Charley came down to breakfast the next morning without any traces of the last night's tears. Yet it might have been observed that he very studiously avoided addressing Mrs. Barham by the endearing name which her husband always used when speaking of her to his children. As for little Ellen, she looked timidly up in her face, and not till quite the middle of the day did she gain courage to utter more than monosyllables in the presence of the stepmother, although Mrs. Barham strove, by a thousand gentle stratagems, to gain the confidence of the children. It was very evident that Master Charley's heart was steeled against her; and if, by kindness and indulgence, he seemed for few hours a little subdued, the mild resistance (and remonstrances were necessary, for he was a spoiled

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ing some suggestions as to the improvement of its costume with vast delight, when the lady asked gently, a question which had long hovered on her lips—"Why, Ellen, do you always call me mamma?" The child colored to her temples, abashed as they were by her soft curling hair, but did not answer.

"Why do you not call me mamma?" continued Mrs. Barham, pressing the little hand that rested upon her knee.

The child turned her head away as she murmured—"because Charley told me not to, and said he would not love me, and aunt would not love me if I did."

The heart of the stepmother was too full to answer; her husband found her in tears; and it was impossible positively to refuse his young wife so simple a request, and he had promised that the children should be allowed to address her only by the term their own feelings should dictate. Little Ellen soon began to call her "mamma," and called her so for years; Master Charley did the same at intervals, when more than usually good-tempered, or just after some indulgence she had been the means of procuring for him.

One other scene of this period, and we will pass on for years. Miss Pearson and other relatives had been introduced to Mrs. Barham, and had paid the formal wedding visit. At their first meeting the merits of the bride were of course discussed.

"The idea of calling her pretty!" said one.

"To pretend she is only six-and-twenty!" exclaimed another; "she'll never be thirty again."

"No money, I believe?" asserted the first, in the form of interrogation.

"Only about twelve hundred pounds," replied some body very well informed on the subject: "but Charles has made it up five thousand, and settled the whole upon her, continued the lady, in a crescendo tone of voice.

"More than ever he did for my poor sister," observed Miss Pearson, with a sigh; "though she had money." (Most true, Miss Pearson; but Charles Barham, twelve years ago, did not possess five thousand pounds in the world.)

"The poor children!"

"Frightened to death of her!"

"I could not believe he would have married again," chimed in Miss Pearson, in a tone of just indignation at the iniquity of mankind.

"Charley is a fine boy; he can recollect his mother, and has a spirit of his own," concluded the asserter of interrogatives.

"Yes, but they talk of sending him to school," said the "well informed" lady.

"I told you so!" exclaimed the aunt, proud of her wonderful gift of prophecy.

"Her doing, of course."

And they all sighed, and shook their heads, and stood joined in a sort of chorus, to the effect that second marriages were dreadful."

"Aye" for the poor stepmother! Can there be any question that her office was a most thankless one!—without the authority of a mother, yet with a mother's responsibility—not with her husband alone to please, but a whole family to conciliate, and that family predisposed to condemn all her actions. But as the dropping of water will wear away a stone, so Mrs. Barham's correct judgment and invariably sweetnes of disposition, did a little smooth down the severities with which she had been met, when at the end of two years, the prospect of herself becoming a mother, was looked upon as a new and most aggravated offence. Her infant died, and instead of sympathy or compassion for the mother's anguish at the loss of her first born, there were women who looked almost acknowledge—their rejoicing. Yes, women, who called themselves feminine and tenderhearted, and have turned away, probably, rather than have seen an insect crushed!

Another year sped on, and again Mrs. Barham was a mother; but this time she was more blessed—her infant lived. It proved, however, a delicate boy; and the additional care and tenderness which this circumstance naturally drew from its parents, were looked on almost as injuries to the elder and healthier children. As for little Ellen, she looked timidly up in her face, and not till quite the middle of the day did she gain courage to utter more than monosyllables in the presence of the stepmother, although Mrs. Barham strove, by a thousand gentle stratagems, to gain the confidence of the children. It was very evident that Master Charley's heart was steeled against her; and if, by kindness and indulgence, he seemed for few hours a little subdued, the mild resistance (and remonstrances were necessary, for he was a spoiled

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CASE OF THE CREOLE.

IN SENATE—Monday, 3 February 1837.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 18th instant, at the instance of Mr. Walker, calling for information in relation to the action taken by this Government in the Creole case; which report comprised a copy of the following letter from the Secretary of State to our Minister at London:

MR. WEBSTER TO MR. EVERETT.

Department of State,
January 29th, 1837.

EDWARD EVERETT, esq., &c., &c.

Sir: I regret to be obliged to acquaint you with very serious occurrences, which recently took place in a port of one of the Bahama islands.

It appears that the brig "Creole," of Richmond, Virginia, Master, bound to New Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th of October last, with a cargo of merchandise, principally tobacco, and slaves, (about 125 in number) that on the evening of the 7th of November some of the slaves rose upon the crew of the vessel; murdered a passenger named Hellwell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the Captain dangerously, and the first mate and two of the crew severely; that the slaves soon obtained complete possession of the brig, which under their direction was taken into the port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, where they arrived on the morning of the 9th of the same month; that at the request of the American Consul in that place, the Governor ordered a guard on board, to prevent the escape of the mutineers, and with a view to an investigation of the circumstances of the case; that such investigation was accordingly made by two British magistrates, and that an examination also took place by the Consul; that on the report of the magistrates, nine-tenths of the slaves were imprisoned by the local authorities as having been concerned in the mutiny and murder, and their surrender to the Consul, to be sent to the United States for trial for these crimes, was refused, on the ground that the Governor wished first to communicate with the Government in England on the subject; that through the interference of the Colonial authorities, and even before the military guard was removed, the greater number of the remaining slaves were liberated, and encouraged to go beyond the power of the master of the vessel, or the American Consul, by proceedings which neither of them could control. This is the substance of the case, as stated in the two protests, one made at Nassau and one at New Orleans, and the Consul's letters, together with sundry depositions taken by him, copies of all which papers are herewith transmitted.

The British Government cannot but see that this case, as presented in these papers, is one calling loudly for redress. The "Creole" was passing from one port of the United States to another, as a voyage perfectly lawful, with merchandise on board, and also with slaves, or persons bound to service, natives of America, and belonging to American citizens, and which are recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States in those states in which slavery exists. In the course of the voyage some of the slaves rose upon the master and crew, subdued them, murdered one man, and caused the vessel to be carried into Nassau. The vessel was thus taken to a British port, not voluntarily, by those who had the lawful authority over her, but forcibly and violently, against the master's will, and with the consent of nobody but the mutineers and murderers; for there is no evidence that these outrages were committed with the concurrence of any of the slaves, except those actually engaged in them. Under these circumstances, it would seem to have been the plain and obvious duty of the authorities at Nassau, the port of a friendly Power, to assist the American Consul in putting the vessel to the captivity of the master and crew, restoring to them the control of the vessel, and enabling them to resume their voyage, and to take the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes before the proper tribunal. One cannot conceive how any other course could justly be adopted, or how the duties imposed by that part of the code regulating the intercourse of friendly states, which is generally called the comity of Nations, could otherwise be fulfilled. Here was no violation of British law attempted or intended on the part of the master of the "Creole," nor any infringement of the principles of the law of nations. The vessel was lawfully engaged in passing from port to port, in the United States. By violence and crime she was carried, against the master's will, out of her course, into the port of a friendly Power. All was the result of force. Certainly, ordinary comity and hospitality entitled him to such assistance from the authorities of the place as should enable him to resume and prosecute his voyage and bring the offenders to justice. But, instead of this, if the facts be as represented in these papers, not only did the authorities give no aid for any such purpose, but they did actually interfere to set free the slaves, and to enable them to disperse themselves beyond the reach of the master of the vessel or the owners. A proceeding like this cannot but cause deep feeling in the United States. It has been my purpose to write you at length upon this subject, in order that you might lay before the Government of Her Majesty fully, and without reserve, the views entertained upon it by that of the United States, and the grounds on which those views are taken. By the early return of the packet pr-

ovided the opportunity of going thus into the case, in this despatch; and as Lord Palmerston may shortly be expected here, it may be better to enter fully into it with him, if his powers shall be broad enough to embrace it. Some knowledge of the case will have reached England before his departure, and very probably his Government may have given him instructions. But I request, nevertheless, that you lose no time in calling Lord Aberdeen's attention to it in a general manner, and giving him a narrative of the transaction, such as may be framed from the papers now communicated, with a distinct declaration that if the facts turn out as stated, this Government thinks it a clear case for indemnification.

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friendly interference is depreciated, and Florida, connects the cities of the Atlantic with the ports and harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and the great commercial emporium on the Mississippi. The seas in which the British possessions are situated, are, in shallow water, full of rocks and bars, subject to violent action of the winds, and to the agitations caused by the Gulf stream. They must always therefore be dangerous navigation, and accidents, more frequent than usual, occur, such as will cause American vessels to be wrecked on British islands, or compelled to seek shelter in British ports. It is quite essential that the masters of such vessels, their crews, and cargoes, in whatever such cargoes consist, are to be treated, in these cases of misfortune and distress, should be clearly and fully known.

You are acquainted with the correspondence which took place a few years ago, between the American and English Governments respecting the cases of the "Enterprise," and "Comet,"

Lord Palmerston says that the rule by which these claims should be decided is, that those claimants who were considered entitled to compensation must be lawfully in possession of their slaves within the British territory, and who were disturbed in their legal possession of those slaves by functionaries of the British Government. This admission is broad enough to cover the case of the "Creole," if its circumstances are correctly stated. But it does not extend to what we consider the true doctrine, according to the laws and usages of nations, and, therefore, cannot be acquiesced in as the exactly correct general rule. It appears to this Government that not only is unfriendly interference by the local authorities to be allowed, but that aid and succor should be extended in these, as in other cases which may arise, affecting the interests of citizens of friendly States.

We know no ground on which it is just to say that these colored people had come within, and were within, British territory, in such sense as that the laws of England affecting and regulating the condition of persons could properly set upon them. As has been already said, they were not there voluntarily; no human being belonging to the vessel was within British territory at his own accord, except the passengers. There being no importation, or intent of importation, what right had the British authorities to impinge into the cargo of the vessel, or the condition of the persons on board? These persons might be slaves for life; they might be slaves for a term of years, under a system of apprenticeship; they might be bound to serve by their own voluntary act; they might be in confinement for crimes committed; they might be prisoners of war; or they might be free. How could the British authorities look into and decide any of these questions? Or, indeed, what duty or power, according to the principles of national intercourse, had they to inquire at all? If, indeed, without unfriendly interference, and notwithstanding the fulfillment of all their duties of comity and assistance, by these authorities, the master of the vessel could not retain the persons, nor prevent their escape, then it would be a different question altogether, whether resort could be had to British Ministers, or the power of the Government to which they belong, and furnish him with such necessary aid and assistance as are usual in ordinary cases of disaster at sea. These persons then, cannot be regarded as being mixed with the British people, or as having changed their character at all. It may be added, that all the attempts by the Government of one nation to forge the influence of its laws on that of another, for any object whatever, generally defeat their own purposes, by producing dissatisfaction, resentment, and exasperation. Hence it is, for better or worse, that each nation should be left without intercession or annoyance, free or subject to its undivided right of exercising its own judgment as regard to all things belonging to its domestic interests and domestic duties.

There are two general considerations, of the highest practical importance, to which you will, in the proper manner, invite the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The first is, that, as civilization has made progress in the world, the intercourse of nations has become more and more independent of the different forms of government and different systems of law and religion. It is not now, as it was in ancient times, and every longer is considered as therefore an anomaly, that, in regard to society or personal condition, he may be lawfully treated as a slave, nor is the absolute irreconcileability of the laws and resources of one state with those of another, nor with those of any other state.

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The twenty-eighth is, that, as civilization has made progress in the world, the intercourse of nations has become more and more independent of the different forms of government and different systems of

diers of the evolution; so many ministers of the gospel, of various denominations, particularly Methodists and Baptists."

We did not observe any thing popular in our appearance of the crowd. Familiar faces greeted us on all sides; and we felt, when mingling with them, at once surrounded by honest hearted, independent and sober citizens; such as are always brought together by the business of our courts. Some old men there were, and there might have been one or two soldiers of the revolution. Preachers of the gospel were there. One Presbyterian we greeted, a pious and zealous preacher, (a Whig though.) Methodists, no, may have been present; it is not a very unusual occurrence on such occasions. Baptists we know there were, two or three of them, zealous and true Whigs, who believed just about as much of the doctrine delivered, and of the humbuggery of Loco Focoism, as we did.

But the writer goes on:

"Never did I before witness so much deep enthusiasm and interest expressed in the faces of people. Never was more profound silence and respect paid to a speaker."

The writer must be but a stranger here, if he does not know it to be characteristic of the people of this county to treat with respect and attention all public men who desire to address them, whatever may be their politics. Witness our electioneering campaigns every year; but more particularly the long debate of two days in this place two years ago, between Messrs. Brown and Mangum, when a crowd not less respectable than the present, both in persons and numbers, listened throughout with silent and respectful attention. Surely the correspondent of the Carolinian did not expect that the Whigs of Orange, in their treatment of Mr. Henry, would violate this long-established character.

The writer next goes on to describe the speech with which, of course, he was delighted. But of this we do not intend to say any thing; for however effective the speech may have been in exhilarating the friends of the speaker, it had about as little effect in operating upon the Whigs, as the same sort of misrepresentation and abuse has in the weekly issues through the columns of the Standard and the North Carolinian.

In the climax of his hallucination, the writer then breaks out as follows:

"Not a doubt remains here, in the minds of the candid, well informed people, of his election. The people are enthusiastic and determined upon it. The Whigs here look downcast; their leaders like condemned criminals. Morehead did not reply to him, nor a single Whig said a word in reply, although the bar was full of Whig lawyers of the hard dinner school."

"Not a doubt remains here." At the time the Carolinian's correspondent wrote, no doubt he thought that all the world was, like himself, overwhelmed with the power of Mr. Henry's eloquence. But we have not yet seen a Whig who is not as confident as he was before in the triumph of his party, and as much determined to effect the overthrow of humbuggery and Loco Focoism. And we know of no Whig leader so abashed by the extreme purity of Mr. Henry's patriotism as to cause him, in the extremity of his humility, to hang his head with the baseness and cowardice of a "condemned criminal." Such a Whig does not exist in these parts.

"Morehead did not reply." This is wonderful indeed, considering that he was not, at the time, more than fifty or sixty miles distant.

"Nor a single Whig." It would be a trifle to the Hillsborough bar to suppose that any one in it could be guilty of the egregious folly of getting up at sunset to reply to a speech "three solid hours" in length, when the people were wearied out with listening and standing upon their feet, and most of them so anxious to get home that they would not have stopped to listen even to a Patrick Henry, if one could have been present to reply. A supposition of the kind, therefore, only goes to show how deeply the writer was buried in his hallucination, and how totally disqualified he was to judge either of the speech, or its effects upon the people.

Hillsborough Recorder thinks "the three hours' speech was 'the talk.' It is likely 'the leader's party.'

Carolinian.

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feet will restore peace to the two countries, and give Santa Cruz, the expected President of Bolivia, an opportunity of re-assuming his authority, of which the Chileans, aided by Americans, had deprived him.

At Cordoba the insurrection continue d unopposed on the 24 of February. Barragato was then held by the insurgents, but it was expected that the Government forces would soon attack them.

By the Ohio, which arrived here this morning, we have news from Barcelona to the 2d of January inclusive. In a file of papers from that port I have read the Message of the Government to the Legislature, which assembled on the 1st of January. So much of the document as relates to the United States may not be interesting, and I give an extract on this head.

"The Government evinces its lively desire to draw closer fraternal relations with the American States. It will be highly gratifying to it to communicate to them the treaty of peace with France, when it has been completely sealed, by the exchange of ratifications. Adhering mainly to the regulatory principles of the American system, and to the sacred dogma of independence, it looks towards them the kindest confraternality."

"The Government has felt the most lively emotion at the death of the honourable President of the United States. A mark of friendship and honor was consecrated to his distinguished memory."

"The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that Government continues in the discharge of his mission. The justice of the reclamations of the Confederation must merit decision worthy of the residue of the enlightened Cabinet of Washington."

"The citizens of the United States accredited to fulfil temporarily the functions of the Consulate in this Republic has been recognised as Consul."

REMAINS OF MR. WILLIAMS.

The remains of the Hon. Lewis Williams reached this City on Friday evening by the Cars, on their way to Surrey, their late residence, and were, agreeably to a resolution of the Commissioners of this City, received by our citizens with the respect due to the character of the deceased statesman.

A procession was formed at the City Hall, at half past 3 o'clock, which marched to the Depot, where the body was received, and from thence the procession marched through the Main Street, to the residence of Mrs. Williams, sister-in-law of the deceased, where the corpse remained until Saturday morning. The following is the order of procession: 1. Rev. Clergy. 2. Corpse, with pall bearing on each side. 3. Relatives of the deceased. 4. Governor of the State. 5. Heads of Departments. 7. Judicial Officers of the State. 8. City Authorities. 9. Citizens and strangers.

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson acted as Marshal on the occasion. The procession was long, and presented a deeply solemn and impressive scene.

Rev. Star.

From the Raleigh Register.

OH! MR. HENRY, OH!

That the "Standard" should be filled with malignant and pestile attacks on Gov. Morehead is no matter of astonishment, but that Mr. Henry, who aspires to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, should, in his public Addresses, condone or resort to such shifts, is really a reflection both on his head and heart. A warm admirer of his, who, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Fayetteville North Carolinian," professes to give a faithful account of the Speech delivered by him at Hillsborough, says that—

"He showed how the present Governor was not, as he promised to be, the Governor of the state, but he ruled for the purposes of his party and his own relations; whom he had placed in office. That he had filled every office he could with Whigs, and several with his own relations, and those disqualifyed by habit and age."

We suppose allusion is made in the first portion of this extract, to the circumstance of Gov. Morehead's having appointed his nephew, Private Secretary. Though we dislike to be compelled to speak of this matter, yet the indecency of our political opponents leaves us no alternative. We say then, that this appointment by Gov. Morehead, so far from presenting any cause of complaint to any body, exhibits him in the most amiable light, and shows how superior he is to the political influences which ordinarily govern men. The father of the young gentleman alluded to, is a violent Loco Foco—so much so, that though the brother-in-law of Gov. Morehead, he did not vote for him at the last election, and, most probably, will not do so at the next. And yet the Governor, who rules the state "for the purposes of party," makes the son of a political opponent his confidential secretary!—an act of toleration and forbearance which, we venture to say, Mr. Henry will never imitate, should he be elected Governor.

The second portion of the extract says that he filled every office he could with Whigs. When people make assertions, they should take care that they have some bottom to stand on. Immediately upon Gov. Morehead's induction to office, it became necessary for him to convene his Council, to advise as to the appointment of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. The first consists of three members, and the last of two—in all five. As "he filled every office he could with Whigs," of course, all the gentlemen nominated by him to compose these Boards belonged to his own party! How

ought they to be a surprise to hide their heads with shame, when they learn that he nominated three Jews in two Whitehill, of whom were undoubtedly appointed by the Council, as to the Survey Board, Gen. Wm. A. Black, David H. Stone, and Charles Mandy, were recommended; and, for the Internal Improvement Board, Col. Cad. Jones and Capt. Dudley.

Mr. Henry is not more exact in his statement, but it was expected that the Government forces would soon attack them.

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At a meeting of the Hillsborough Lyceum, held on Monday, the 14th inst., Mr. Wm. F. Strayhorn announced the death of Mr. Isaiah H. Spenser, and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has been announced to us,

that ISAIAH H. SPENSER, a member of our

body, for whom we have cherished a

high regard, is no more, therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of our fellow-member ISAIAH H. SPENSER, we mourn the loss of one whose sterling integrity and enterprising spirit had endeared him to us as a man, and whose interest in the welfare of our Society had earned for him our warmest attachment.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our condolences to the widow and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Cure for Consumption.

Recommended by Robert Blackwood, living in Orange County, N. C., 13 miles south of Hillsborough, and 3½ west of Chapel Hill, aged sixty years.

In the first place, take a quart of rum of the best quality, and a quart of new clean Tar, putting the mixtures in a stone jug that will contain double that quantity, that it may have room to boil without bursting; then cork the jug completely tight, so that the air cannot pass in or out, then place this vessel in a pot full of water and boil it briskly for one hour and it will become completely mixt; you may swing the jug in the pot as to keep it up right. Then let the patient take a table spoonful in the morning, and at night before going to bed; if the patient be very low, take but a tea spoonful three times a day; and as they gain strength take a little more, till they can bear a table spoonful twice a day, say night and morning. If this does not effect a cure, make the same quantity as before, and that will be sufficient. The patient should not drink any kind of spirits whatever, and should be particular in his diet, avoiding all kinds of gross heavy food, such as salt bacon and the like; also sweet milk; also avoid getting wet; take very moderate exercise; live on very light diet, such as rice, soup of fowls, &c.; carefully avoid cold heavy draughts of cold water, drink as little as possible.

The said Robert Blackwood has proved by experience w^t he ware solictly given out by all the best doct^rs in the section. I will mention the case of Mr. Thompson, near Chapel Hill. She was at the point of death, unable to support herself in bed, who is now in as good health as ever was. Also, Mrs. Hatch, still a near neighbor, who was very low with consumption, and is now in perfect health. In the case of Mr. Thompson's wife, Dr. Tracy considered her incurable, and pronounced her lost. I feel confident that, by close application, it will cure perhaps ninety-nine in a hundred.

Mr. Blackwood thus offers the receipt to all who may be disposed to make a trial of it; and if it should effect a cure, as he has no doubt it will, he only asks in substance such compensation as their sense of justice may dictate.

Papers throughout the United States will render great service to those who are afflicted with this disease, by giving them publication.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

March 16. 15.

Notice.

On the last Saturday in April, there will be a meeting at the High Falls Factory, on Haw River, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the subject of the division of Orange County. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, without distinction of party.

A WHIG AND DEMOCRAT.

March 16. 15.

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15.

GROCERY.

Attention! Citizens of Orange.

WHOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickie & Norwood, where we have the following articles, and many others:

Molasses, Camphor, Mace, White Lead in kegs.
Sugar, Coffe, Putty,
Coffe, Best Leaf and Crush Putty,
Best Leaf and Crush Sug^r, Salt Petre,
Raisins, Alum, Epsom Salts,
Ric, Cheese, Glauber Salts,
Herring, Dry White Lead,
Sals, Sals, Red Lead,
Papentine Soap, Coppe as
Fayetteville Candles, Chip Log Wood,
Spanish Indigo, Lamp Black,
White Lead, in kegs, Saleratus,
Madder, Spanish Brown,
Spice, Miller's Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spanish Turpentine,
Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Cinnamon, Assortment of Nails,
Cotton by the pound.

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKIE & NORWOOD

January 25.

BIBLE CAUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. John C. Brigham, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: That you may be able to lay before our Board of Managers and other friends a general view of what we are doing in North Carolina in the Bible cause, I have prepared the following article.

Last winter the Rev. Jacob R. Shepard, of Baltimore, came to this State as agent for the American Bible Society, but the feeble state of his health did not permit him to labor very efficiently. Wherever he went, however, he commanded him all and the cause of the distribution of the scriptures, and his name is a synonym of among us with much respect and affection. While he was in this State, the North Carolina Bible Society secured the services of the Rev. William Close, as a distributing agent, whose zeal and laboriousness will be seen in the following account of his operations. Brother Close has supplied Craven, Warren, Franklin, and Washington counties, and a part of Granville county.

In Craven co. the No. of families visited was 1478

" distribute 95

" Bibles distributed 105

" Testaments 22

the sales of Bibles amounted to \$15.02

collections for the society 67.75

In Warren co. the No. of families visited was 867

" distribute 127

" Bibles distributed 127

also two Testaments and one copy of Testament and Psalms, the sales of Bibles amounted to \$15.77

collection for the society 24.00

In Franklin co. the No. of families visited was 1083

" distribute 32

" Bibles distributed 44

" Testaments 86

the sales of Bibles amounted to \$83.00

collection for the society 16.00

In Granville county, 81 bibles were distributed, supplying about one third of the county; the sales amounted to \$11.50, and collections for the society to \$69.25.

Beaufort and Washington counties were also supplied, and other collections and donations taken, the particulars of which have not been furnished me. Mr. Close was also instrumental in reorganizing the society in Newbern, and in forming new Bible societies in Greenville and Washington.

I am happy in being able to say that the services of this faithful and efficient agent are still retained by the North Carolina Bible Society, and that the society is making an effort to procure a distributing agent for our western counties.

As the general agent of the American Bible society for this State, I have been engaged in the business of my mission since the latter part of last June. I have been able to visit congregations in Caswell, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Wake, Chatham, Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick and New Hanover counties; have assisted in reorganizing old societies in Yanceyville, Salisbury, Fayetteville, Chapel Hill, and Wilmington; which were entirely dead, and in forming a new society in Mocksville. I had the pleasure of being at the session of the Synod (of N. C.) of the Presbyterian church, and the cordiality with which your agent was received, and the zeal which the brethren manifested were gratifying.

A resolution was passed that every member of the Synod be earnestly requested to inquire into the state of our auxiliaries within his limits, and as far as possible to recruit them soon after the adjournment of the Synod. We expect our brethren to do so, and believe that some of them have already begun. The North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church also passed favorable resolutions, and its ministers have assisted me in my operations, as have the clergymen of other denominations. The Bible society at the University of North Carolina has been revived, and the students have taken up the subject with much earnestness. The great men of the faculty give such encouragement and assistance to it that we can not but hope that it will flourish. The North Carolina Bible Society has celebrated its anniversary since I have been in the State; and we have had several meetings of the Board of Managers, at which there was a manifest desire on the part of its members to bring the whole State into a more systematic and liberal action. To forward this object a circular was published and sent to every county in the State, calling upon auxiliaries, and ministers, and individuals to awake to the importance of the subject. We have been favored with a brief visit from the Rev. Financial Secretary, Mr. Jones, whose short stay in this place, and whose labors at the late session of the Methodist Conference at Charlotte have done much towards preparing the way for your agents in the Southern and Western portions of this State.

You will perceive, sir, that a love for the Bible cause has not died out of the hearts of all in this State; and we feel confident that what the people shall be fully informed of our plan of operations, of the extensive distribution of this and other lands, that all patriotic and Christians

they will do what they can to advance, by the circulation of the word of God, the progress of civilization and Religion.

CHARLES M. F. DEEMS,
Agent of the American Bible Society.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1842.

Please Read This!!
A subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the publick, that he has the agency of

SEARS' PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

and that he is prepared to supply all who wish to purchase this beautiful and "good book," at the New York retail price, which is two dollars per volume, or six dollars per set. The entire work embraces 1200 pages with 600 elegant engravings. The volume forms a complete illustrated commentary of the Old and New Testaments. The work needs no other recommendation than this; to all who will examine it. Single copies obtained at two dollars.

RECOMMENDATION.
From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

It gives us pleasure to recommend a work of this character to our brethren of all classes.

From the New York Luminary.

This work has so many beauties and excellencies distinguishing it from the mass of books daily issuing from the press, that we give it as our deliberate opinion to be a work admirably calculated to impart the instruction it professes to communicate. It is a complete library of religious and useful knowledge, and should be in the hands of every minister of the gospel and biblical student.

In addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been part based on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit, to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are

CLOTHES, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assort-

ment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied pat-

terns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "to sell low, as well as to live," we do not think they will stumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. —

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